British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subject of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*

(No. 1399.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The following article, published in the "Pays," and bearing the signature of Viscount de Laguerronniere, is reckoned of great interest, as expressing the ideas of the Emperor on the Eastern question, and indicating the line of policy that is meant to be adopted. It promises well for a cordial alliance with England; in other words, furnishes a reliable guarantee against a general European war:—

"Our National pride is much flattered, no doubt, at hearing it constantly said that the Mediterranean is a French lake. Unfortunately the treaties of 1815 have changed into a dream that expression of a great man. In consequence of these treaties the Mediterranean is not, and cannot henceforth be, other than an European and international lake. It is to maintain for it that character that Egypt ought not to be either English or French; and that Turkey cannot be Russian. Let us speak in good faith; could we permit England, for instance, to establish herself in the Balearic isles, to intercept our route to Algeria, which is henceforth united to France by indissoluble bonds? And could England suffer that by making Egypt French we should take from her the Bay of Suez, which is for her the gate of the Indies. M. Thiers threw himself rashly into the void in failure. He completely disregarded the interests of France in that question. The first nation did not commit such a fault; and its flag floated at Navarino side by side with that of Russia and of England. The independence of Greece was saved and sanctified by Europe. It was also the whole of Europe which intervened to settle the interests at stake between Egypt and Turkey. To-day that the Eastern question touches this European character the peace of the world would be disturbed for a long time; let this be believed, and it is not France that would have to suffer from it, but the very equilibrium of Europe, for she is perhaps the most disinterested of all in the question of the East. There are three powers who have a vital interest in the Eastern question—Russia, and Austria. For Russia it is the interest of her religious ideas, which points out to her a political sovereignty to conquer. There she has the pretension to establish a sovereignty of religion and of faith. For Austria it is the interest of her security and of her defence on the Danube, against the immense weight of the Empire of Russia, which already presses on her. For England it is the interest of the freedom and security of her communications with India, where she has immense possessions, which are the source of her prosperity, and of the absolute condition of her rank as a Power of the first order. But France has only the interest of all—that is to say, the balance of Europe and the freedom of the seas. France would not be menaced in her vital interests, like England and Austria, were Russia at Constantinople. Her expansion towards Africa and America would not be less free. It may even be said that she would find it a counterpoise to the excess of the maritime force of England, if that force could occasion umbrage to war. France would remain then what she is, and what she will always be, a Power of the first order. But that rank, of which she is proud, of which she is jealous, and of which she will not more care for herself than she will take from others, Austria and England would infallibly lose, the day that the Ottoman Empire became the vassal of the Russian Empire.

"The Government of the Emperor Napoleon III. has not committed the fault of that of Louis Philippe. It has not sought in the question of the East a pretext for a bad and false popularity—an occasion for a revolutionary din of propagandism. It has not isolated France from Europe. No! It has taken a firm, dignified, and calm position on the ground of European right. And it is for that the Government of France negotiates—it is for that it would combat if necessary—if it was necessary to combat, not alone, but with all, and for all. France cannot, ought not, to be alone in the question of the East. The simple supposition of her isolation is so absurd that it is impossible to dwell on it for a moment. France is with England—she is with Austria—she is with Prussia—she will also be, we must still hope, with Russia. There is between the five great Powers, as between her and all those of Europe, a common, a great interest, more intimate with some of them—more remote for us—but obligatory for all. If Russia, through pride or ambition, were capable of disregarding it, as it was with France isolated she would have to do? Ought France, alone, to be excited for an interest more European than French? Could she cover with her fine fleet England and Austria? Before these had presented themselves on the scene of this great contest? Would she run from the extremity of the west, separated from Russia by Germany, and from Turkey by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Dardanelles, have to fire the first cannon shot for a cause which is only hers because it is that of all the world? Honour would not command such precipitation; policy would not counsel it. What honour commands and what policy counsels is precisely what has been done by our Government. At the first signal of complications it caused the fleet to depart, has taken a position near the theatre of events. It has placed itself in a situation to answer all exigencies and to fulfil duties. But in unfurling her flag in front of the Dardanelles, France has shown her right to all Europe, and her right is that of all—that which she could not defend alone without temerity, and that which the other Governments could not abandon without weakness and without defection to their own honour. We cannot imagine a finer position for France. We know of none more honourable for her Government, and which more remarkably contradicts the mistrust with which the occasion was received. The Emperor Napoleon III. has too much sagacity with that terrible word *war!* That word which is a portion of his glory has not dazzled him. If we only has he pronounced it since he began to reign—three years since as a reparation to the chief of Christianity, the illustrious Pius IX., replaced in the chair of St. Peter by the French army. To-day, as a precaution against the fear of an invasion, and of a violation of treaties. The foreign policy of the Emperor is sufficiently characterized by this comparison. After having had the honour to unite religion with the applause of Europe, Napoleon III. to-day defends European law, the respect of treaties, order, peace, equity. It is not he who is the conqueror that is dreaded. The nation which is trembling for its tranquility is not on our frontier. No! He does not render any coalition possible against France, but he renders impossible the partition of another Poland, as well as the conspiracy or the treachery of another treaty of Pilnitz, and he is ready to take his place in the great European coalition, to cause the integrity of a nation and the inviolability of a law to be respected. It must be repeated, moreover, that war, as probable but possible, would in no respect resemble that which has been seen. It would not be with our frontiers uncovered. It would not be with our nationality at stake. The Rhine, that natural barrier, would not be menaced by any enemy, and it is not at our door that the quarrel would be settled. France at the utmost would have only to appear on a distant theatre, not to attack, but to cause herself to be respected. Such is her armed mission! She would advance to her object without shocking the sentiments under her feet. She would leave behind her flag, armies and fleets, which could not fail in the cause of the right of all against the ambition of one alone. War has its conditions; war, if it were possible, would no doubt be a misfortune. But let interested parties be re assured it could never be a peril or a convulsion. Thus, then, whether France fights, or whether she negotiates, her position is as glorious as it is strong, for war would merely be an act of European defence in common, and peace a treaty of alliances, of which the inflexibility would be sanctioned by the permanent interest of all States."

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONER, APPOINTED BY THE RIO BERMEJO EXPLORING COMPANY.

On the 20th July, 1825, Your Commissioner left this City, and directed his course towards the province of Salta, in order to make the requisite preparations, with a view to commence an examination of the River Bermejo. Owing to one of those casualties, however, which not unfrequently counteract enterprises of this nature, more than six years have elapsed, without his being able to furnish the shareholders with a narrative of his voyage; a circumstance highly to be deplored, inasmuch as loss of time on the part of the Company, and self ruin as regards your Commissioner, have alike been involved therein.

The River Bermejo has, for a long series of years, been considered navigable. The Jesuits who were gifted with a greater measure of foresight than others, forasmuch as the Generals of their order assembled through the medium of the Superiors, and other individuals of the Community, all the "data," essential to future progress, not only as touching their missions, their colleges, and their houses, but likewise relevant to the countries in which they had establishments, and to those in which they sought, thereafter, be desirous of locating themselves. The Jesuits, then, were acquainted, with the banks of the Bermejo in the direction of their "mission s," (missionary establishments) and pointed it out as the best channel of communication, between Perú, Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, seeing that nations, as well as individuality as collectively, are mutually dependent, and that the convenience of their reciprocal relations renders their union a seen principle of their common advancement and prosperity. They appreciated, likewise, (and with justice) the superiority of its waters, the fertility of the territories, irrigated thereby, and the valuable nature of the products, indigenous to the latter.

But, whatever the efforts to which self-interest may have given rise, at periods anterior to the expulsion of the Jesuits, such efforts must have been by a consideration of the advantages, in part, or in the aggregate, to be studied thereby, they could not but be of a limited return, we often dwell upon the contracted character of ideas in general then prevailing, the condition of the country (then in its infancy), and the barriers and impediments, opposed to the full development of the country's resources, by the system of action, then in vogue, viz. the acquisition of territory, which could not be peopled, and the subjection of Indians, who, from inability to render themselves useful, must of needs become burthensome. Hence arose the journey, undertaken by Matorras, Governor of Salta, and the establishment of an out post in Cangayi; that of Colonel Arias, from Salta to Cangayi, by land, and, lastly, the attempt made by Señor Azara, who set out from Buenos Ayres in a vessel drawing three *cuartas* of water, [cuarta 9 inches] and ascended the River as far as the estuary of Is6, whence he returned at the flood season, having succeeded in ascending the stream, as far as any obstacles were presented by its current alone.

Meanwhile, the result of all these expeditions has been that, about forty years since, or shortly subsequent to the voyage of Colonel Cordova, the R dondo, or Conguy, was utterly destroyed, and the adjoining lands now form part of the Chaco, (territory unreclaimed from the Indians), that the Indians are, at present, in a similar position, as well as of both banks of the River, from its junction with the Paraguay to the neighbourhood of "La Palca;" and that, there not being a distance exceeding one hundred leagues [or thereabouts] to defend, in order to curb the Indians within the barrier, here placed by nature, they [the Indians,] being lords paramount throughout the distance in question, pass this barrier whenever it seemeth them good, and ravage the enormous frontiers of Santa Fé, la Bajada, Corrientes, Cordova, Santiago, and Salta; which they would be altogether unable to effectuate, were they once restricted within the line of the Bermejo. Finally, this River, and the benefits offered by navigation, or more correctly speaking, the urgent necessity of that navigation, have been lost to view, together with all the objects of utility and prosperity, individual and collective, embraced therein.

Nevertheless, in 1823, when, due to a new order of things, ideas had received a certain degree of expansion, when ancient antip thies and prejudices were being away before the bright beams of intelligence, when abroad by the men who, at that period, presided over our destinies, and whose unwearying labours inspired universal confidence, in that the expressions "Public Spirit" and "Son of Country" are not altogether, and at all times, destitute of signification,—then, Gentlemen, did I submit to your penetration the project of navigation, as regards the River Bermejo. Persuaded, at once, of its importance, and regarding the magnitude of national interests therein involved, rather than the individual fortunes affected thereby, our society was formed in 1824, beneath the auspices of the Governments of Salta and Buenos Ayres, who lent a generous hand to the enterprise, and thus gave an additional stimulus to its prosecution.

From previous acquaintance, however, with the River in volume, its shoals, the nature of its bed, &c., was it alone possible to establish fixed bases, on which to found any ulterior plan for its navigation. From all that has been said and done, in this respect, by the explorers, above referred to, we obtain no further satisfactory 'data' than that of its having been navigated downwards in canoes, from Cinta to its junction with the Paraguay, and thence, upwards, to Is6, in a vessel drawing three *palmos* [palmo 9 inches] of water. This is by no means sufficient; it was necessary to commence the undertaking by a practical examination of the interior river; and, moreover, to provide the Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, with funds sufficient for the end in view. The examination, indeed, been carried into effect; but with the well-known superadded misfortune of a five years' detention of the Commissioner, in Paraguay, and also of the seizure of his vessel, accoutrements, nails, arms, &c., even his private manuscripts, none of which articles were restored to him, when the Dictator was graciously pleased to permit his departure, thence.

It is an additional misfortune to your Commissioner that he is unable to give adequate expression to his sorrow, owing to the absence of the whole of his papers, manuscripts, &c., as he in possession of the latter, he would have the incomparable satisfaction, upon rendering an account of his labours, of setting forth the total expenses attending the expedition, and of presenting a plan of the River, with all its windings, and the distance intervening between the various bends, together with a daily 'resumé' of observations made—all of which, if not deemed equivalent to the pecuniary losses sustained, would, at least, have given to understand that he had left no stone unturned, with a view to fulfil his Commission, to the best of his power.

After all, he has chanced to retain in his possession the following observations of latitude and longitude, and the general direction of the River's course, as determined by D. Nicolas Dezcalz, pilot to the expedition, on point "de las Cañas," "Rio Negro," in "La Palca de Soria," its junction with the Paraguay; and, founded upon these 'data,' and others which he has been able to bear in memory, he offers the plan of the Bermejo, as far as explored, together with its sources and tributary streams, which were known to him beforehand, as well as they are known to the inhabitants of those regions. He does not offer, herein, a scientific examination, which, indeed, could hardly be looked for, he offers, merely, an imperfect plan, together with a brief, unpretending narrative of whatsoever fell beneath his observation, as he saw, or understood the same, at the time; using every endeavour to recall to mind the circumstances, to render them subservient to the objects of voyage, and omitting, at the same time, those occurrences which he deems uninteresting.

Your Commissioner hopes that this will suffice, in order to give essentially needful information as regards the capacity of the River, and the nature of the obstacles to navigation existing thereon, that the Company may arrive at a decision as to the advantages or disadvantages, likely to accrue from the navigation in question; and, in the former event to the Commissioner, in accordance with fixed principles, the method in which the project ought to be pursued.

It does not seem irrelevant to premise, that the rivers in countries enclosed within the Andes, are periodical, and that the river, which there have origin, rise and fall in consequence of the abundance or non abundance of the former. The rains commence, generally, in the month of October, and finish in all March. The rivers begin to rise from November to December, and gradually fall from March, or April, to October. They are, consequently, full during January, February, March and April; and contain the least water, pending August, September and October.

Thus, the two great rivers Jujuy and Tarija, receive during their course through the extensive valleys, at the foot of the Andes, a great number of minor rivers, which flow from the highlands of Salta to the extreme borders of Tarija; and which, meeting together near Oran, in the Palca de Soria, forco the torrent of the river Bermejo, opposite the Andes themselves.

In Palca itself, where your Commissioner arrived, at the latter end of September, 1850, a flat vessel was built, sharp at both ends, in length 52 feet, in breadth 16, and 4 feet deep. (French measure.) When put together, in January, 1851, the vessel in question was left there, beneath a shed, waiting until the river should fall sufficiently to permit a profitable examination of its channel: it had been observed, on the 30th of June, from its appearance, that we should never be left altogether aground. In the mean time, two canoes were constructed on the Rio Negro, with a view to explore the upper river Injay, from this point, upon our return to La Palca.

Accordingly, the Commissioner, as had been proposed, left the Rio Negro, in two canoes, on the 1st May, and the Injay exhibiting, at the time, a fall corresponding with the season of the year, and found the country, bordering the river, from the point of Barracan (marked on the plan) But, and that, in some part of the river's bed, there was only half a *vara* [vara 32 inches] of water on some shoals, which are easy of removal, inasmuch as they consist altogether of sand, without a single stone, or the presence of any other obstacle of moment. The width of the river is 40 varas, in some few places, and upwards of 100 in all others; its banks composed of sand, are of differing elevation, and are, everywhere overflowed in the flood season, although the inundation extends to a very slight distance from the river's bed. The curr n was at the rate of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. On the banks of the river, are observed willow trees, cane brakes, clumps of algarroba trees, and innumerable small forests of all kinds of timber, plantations of sugar cane, and cattle ranches. It allows, in reference that the Rio Grande de Injay is conveniently navigable during flood seasons, in any vessel, and, passing the remainder of the year, in flat-bottomed craft, from Barracan to La Palca.

Having thus examined Palca, your Commissioner there embarked to await the week's end to form all the work requisite prior to launching the same, and proceed, in due time, to Barracan, and bring it ready for service. It was named the San Salvador, after the Patron.

The spring made the best arrangements possible at this place, where many resources were wanting to demand where even the degree of skill requisite in the formation of a boarding ship was lacking on the part of the Brazilian carpenters. Hence, and the river having fallen to the level, corresponding with the month of June, your Commissioner left La Palca as soon as the vessel was ready, on the 6th, having her scarcely 12 inches of water, and being manned by 14 men, six from the public prison, and six had never seen even a canoe, one a native Indian boy of 12 years of age, one a mulatto, an interpreter, and a steward; together with 10 Indian Bonadzis, mate, and Dr. Lourenco Ferreira, a native of the province of Para, a passage for himself, and eighty arrobas of tobacco, the product of a small plantation of his own, situated close to the mouth of the river, the natural name, we were provided with two mon carronades, a small long piece, thirty muskets, and two pieces of pistols for the use of your Commissioner. We, likewise, had on board four large anchors, and two chains of 30 and 40 fathoms, respectively. But, one to a circumstance to remarkable at the time, we left unprovided either with sails, or masts on which to set the same, and with only one unserviceable oar, and three canoes.

The course of the Bernardo, from this point, was S. easterly [illegible] to extinct, and it has into the Paraguay, not to speak of its minor anomalies in every direction.

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* Algarroba, hard wood, somewhat resembling cedar.

(*To be concluded.*)

(*To the Editor of the British Packet.*)

Buenos Ayres, August 10th, 1853.

Dear Sir—

As you have justly said in your last number of the British Packet, having had a surfeit of politics, war, &c., for some time past, when we must look to the more ordinary concerns of life; and we are surrounded with stern realities, such as war and tumults generally leave as a legacy to their victims. But there is one means by which this beautiful portion of South America may become great and prosperous: which is, the cheap and rapid convey-nce of the produce and produce from place to place. The paramount efforts, however, of railways upon the agricultural, mineral and other resources of this great country have never been developed or appreciated, but I do hope the time has arrived when the intelligence and enterprise of this Community will adopt for their mutual benefit, the mighty resources now at their command.

As an illustration of the blessings they diffuse through the countries in which they are employed, I will insert the following table, showing the extent of railways under traffic, and the amount of capital invested in them in the several countries in which they have been constructed.

	Railways complete. Miles	Cost of construction £
United Kingd m	7,000	250,000,000
Belgium	1,342	66,775,000
United States	10,289	60,65 ,000
France	1,848	48,7 1,000
Netherlands	342	9,6?0,000
Russia	200	3,000,000
Italy	170	3,000,000
Totals	25,201	447,786,000

It must be admitted that we have here sublime results of human industry and enterprise, if sublimity can be applied with propriety to such a class of phenomena. Within the brief period of twenty years the population of the above named parts of the world, amounting in round round numbers to above 240 million souls, have constructed and brought into operation a length of rail way which, if laid down, would nearly exactly surround this planet, and have exp ended in the accomplishment of this work an amount of capital of nearly £448,000,000 sterling.

It appears, also, that there is still in progress a length amounting to about sixty per cent of that which has actually been executed; so that when the whole shall have been completed, we shall have an entire extent of 40,000 miles of railway, upon which a capital of £700,000,000 sterling will have been expended.

The gross expenditure, made within 20 years, being £448,000,000, is at the average annual rate of £22,400,000; but as the chief part of this has been expended within the last 13 or 14 years, the actual annual expenditure in this period could not have been short of from £27,000,000 to £28,000,000. The most remarkable feature about this astounding phenomenon, is the proportion in which the expenditure of this enormous capital is distributed among the different countries. Thus the railways in Europe from results that 57 per cent. of the whole amount is expended in the United Kingdom, while only 15 per cent. of it has been expended in the United States, an equal amount in the United States, and 10 per cent. in France, insignificant fractions being appropriated to the other states. The net profits realized by the railways in general may be taken at the average amount of 3½ per cent. on the cost of construction and equipment; it follows, therefore, that supposing these annual profits to be conveyed with equal advantage as they become receivable, the capital sunk in the railways of the world, prodigious as it is in amount, and small as the rate of annual profit may be, would be reproduced in the short period of 20 years. In Great Britain the railway passenger traffic has been developed to an unparalleled extent, it being nearly four times the population of Great Britain; nearly 80,000,000 tickets having been issued during 1851. Passengers are now being conveyed in Great Britain at the rate of a penny a mile, at thrice the speed and one-third of the fares formerly charged by the old stage coaches. Merchandise and minerals are carried at less than half the ordinary rates charged by canals 15 years ago. The economy to the community effected by railways is a great national benefit. We are able to transact so much business now in a month as we formerly did in a week or month; troops and their baggage can be conveyed at a tenth of their former expense, and soldiers and workmen can live cheaper outside than inside of our large towns; coals have been cheapened 50 per cent., and manufactured goods brought to market in large quantities, and at reduced prices. The conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and agricultural produce, as compared with the rate 10 or 15 years ago, has been cheapened by nearly £10,000,000 annually, while the savings to passengers—assuming the same number to have travelled at former rates—will exceed £25,000,000 annually; and to the post office for the conveyance of letters, &c., £ ,000,000, being a total of £27,000,000, or an amount approaching the interest of the national debt, and exceeding the annual charge for the army, navy, ordinance, and miscellaneous expenses of Great Britain. With such astounding facts before us as these, surely I feel desirous of attempting similar improvements, to raise us out of the mud; instead of, as at present, paying so dearly for being dragged into *pantanos* and being left in the mire. In your next I will propose a length of railway from the present Custom House to the Plaza del Riachuelo, with stations, terminus, &c., and the probable expenses of working, &c., and attempt to show the result to this vast thriving community. And in future numbers of your invaluable paper, I will propose other routs around this city and, and branching into the most desireable districts of this great Province.

I remain, yours truly,

JOHN McVICKER.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Progreso" and "Tribuna."*]

Aug. 6th—A decree subjecting the Ports of the Province opened to the rebels, to the regulations in force before the 1st December, 1852; and declaring the Port of the Capital the only port for discharging or loading vessels arriving from or bound to foreign ports.

Decree discommuning, except in very rare cases, the system of a vances to military employés on account of their pay.

Aug. 7th—Decree extending Don Manuel Jardon as keeper of the House of Government; with a vote of thanks to Colonel Don Ramon Lista, for the fidelity and assiduity wherewith he has discharged his duties.

Aug. 9th—Decree reducing the Members of the Supreme Court of Justice from 7 to 5; members appointed Drs. Don Valentin Alsina, Don Juan José Cernadas, Don Marcelo Gamboa, Don Alejo Villegas, and Don Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield: Drs. Garcia de Corsio, Perdes, Saenz Peña, Eduardo Lahitte and Campano being placed on the retired list; the amount of the retiring pension to be fixed afterwards.

Decree banishing from the Province, within the peremptory term of 24 hours, the following citizens, their presence deemed incompatible with the public peace and tranquillity; viz, Don Manuel Olazabal, Don Pedro José Agüero, Don Bernardo Renero, Don Juan Ramon Nadal, Don Juan Montes-deoca, Don Carlos Horne, Don Julian Arrieda, Don Cirilo Diaz Velez, and Don José Maria Paz; under the condition of not returning without a special licence of the Government, with insinuation to the Chief of Police, that individuals included in the Decree of the 27th December, shall in like manner not be allowed to return without the same formality.

Decree retiring the licence of Don Federico Silva and Don Gregorio Ibarra, as Public Auctioneers; and of Don José Matias, Don Pedro Ramoros, Don José M. Farran, Don Benito Reel, Don Bernabé Quesada, and Don Emilio Ugarteche, as Licensed Land Brokers.

Decree appointing Dr. Don Eustaquio J. Torres, Attorney-General, in room of Dr. Miguel Esteves Saguí resigned;—Dr. Domingo Pico to be Criminal Judge, in room of Dr. E. J. Torres; and Dr. Andres Somellar to be Judge of 1st Instance in room of Dr. Pica, promoted.

Decree recognising Don Vicente Casares as Vice Consul of Spain in this City.

Decree recognising Francis Parish, Esq., as Vice-Consul of H. B. M. in this City; dispensing provisionally with the informality of not Consulate.

Decree appointing Col. Don Bartolome Mitre Inspector General of Arms, Colonel Felipe Lopez to continue discharging its duties, during the period of his convalescence.

Decree assigning Colonels in active service an additional monthly allowance of $300, in place of $200; to commence from the 1st instant.

Nde. of Don José Manuel Lasarraga, acknowledging receipt of a communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations, requiring him to reinstate Don Juan Cano, in his office as Justice of Peace of Reps.; intimating his readiness to comply therewith.

Note of the Minister of Finance to the Collector General, enjoining punctuality in the recovery of the Custom House dues, and that henceforth all partial remittals of importation be liquidated during the first 8 days and that are neglecting so to do, to be reported to the Government, that other steps may be taken; and cancelling the order of the 29th April last.

August 11th—Report of the electoral Committee, and of the Chamberlain Tribunal, on the 7th inst., viz: Don Francisco Baltin Presidente, Messrs. Francisco Calderon, Francisco Gomez, Benedicto Resales, Faustino Ocampo, and Mariano Dragie which appointments were duly recognised and ratified by the Supreme Government.

Note of Don Bartolome Mitre to the Minister of War, accepting his appointment as Inspector General of Arms, and returning thanks.

Aug. 12th—Note from the Hon: Chamber of Representatives to the Executive, stating its wish that the latter should proceed promptly and energetically to the trial and punishment of all persons notoriously guilty, and authorising it to adopt such measures as may secure the object contemplated.

Decree, discussing the Civil and Criminal Judges and Associates, appointed provisionally and with absolute preference, to the trial of the following individuals, Silverio Badia, Manuel Troncoso, Antonino Reyes, Fermin Suarez, Estanislao Segui, Manuel Bernardo Lopez, Leandro Alen, Manuel Leiva, Ciriaco Cuitiño, and Toribio Canales; authorising said Judges to simplify and abbreviate the proceedings; and stating that offers when presented would in like manner be submitted to the said Judges, and that the Government in the mean time reserved the right of banishing from the country, for the time it may deem expedient, all suspected persons.

Decree appointing Don Francisco Chas Guardian of the Poor and Minors during the remainder of the present year, with Dr. Eduardo Costa as Legal Adviser.

Decree enforcing the observance of that of the 25 March 1852, which prohibits cattle owners from disposing of any animal what ever except sells as bear their mark, or with a special authorization in writing from the owners of other marks.

Notice from the Inspection General of Arms directing Chiefs and Officers of the Army to present their respective Commissions, that their rights of seniority may be duly recorded.

BUENOS AYRES.

In resuming the consideration of practical measures of reform and improvement, one that presents itself in the very threshold, is the necessity of a prompt and definitive solution of the unhappy question that has a large share in the late unfortunate disensions. By an affected zeal in behalf of agricultural interests, General Urquiza and his partisans contrived, with a certain dexterity, to array a section of the country districts in armed hostility against the Provincial Government; erroneously believing that their interests rights were about to be invaded, and their vested interest s enriched by free trade in grain. We have seen elsewhere the tenacity with which men adhere to exploded theories; and in this case the danger is not the less real and imminent, that the illusion is unfounded as to the baseless fabric of a vision. It is therefore of the highest importance that the subject should be thoroughly investigated by the public mind at large, and that every interest of the community should have fair and equal footing, and a fixed rate for all on a healthy and stable foundation.

It must be admitted, that during the last 20 years, agriculture, in connexion with most other departments, has made decided progress; not, however, in consequence of the illusive protection, or arbitrary restrictions, to which it has been subjected, but in despite of them. It would be easy to show that the agriculturists themselves have been the greatest sufferers, the real victims, of the this fatal system. Under the present circumstances, against the possibility of foreign competition, may presenting our corn growers as favoured competitors, in the markets of California, Brazil, the West Indies, or Great Britain itself; and establishing and maintaining in this market the fair average prices that rule in these great marts of consumption, Soon a spirit of free trade will be fostered, the proprietors and occupants, are the public that would be most benefited by a free and unrestricted commerce in grain, and all other articles of primary necessity. All the chances are in their favour; for experience has shown that years of abundance are the general rule, and years of scarcity the exception.

Why has not more wheat been grown? Because an absurd and a suicidal legislation restricted the demand, and rendered its consumption an impossibility. Hon ers compelled to curtail their operations, to leave their grounds waste, and keep their people and cattle idle, much more than half their time, from the want of any adequate or regular supply of the narrow market to which they are confined. This happens every year, and something much worse frequently happens; namely, that a large amount of prolific crops are left to rot on the fields where they grow, because the low prices obtainable, in consequence of a superabundant supply, render them not remunerative, and positively prejudicial. This is the vicious circle in which our agricultural interests have been convulsed, and we need not stop to say, that it is a state incompatible with industry, progress and civilization.

Besides, if Buenos Ayres is to take its important and proper position among the commercial nations of the world, a change must take place in this age of transition and change, it is unsafe to reason from the past or present to the future, and wheat-growing has been and still is, our great staple; but unless all the prospects of the country are to be sacrificed, it cannot continue much longer to be so. Increased production is the felt necessity, and universal demand; a population that can neither be attracted nor advantageously occupied, except by giving a wide basis and free scope to agricultural and industrial enterprise of all kinds.

If horses, cattle and sheep are to continue, as they are, and have hitherto been, almost the exclusive objects of produce and commerce, the desire of immigration is a dream or utopia. The actual population is adequate to their care and management; and the progress of the natural increase of human species may be expected at least to keep pace with the corresponding increase of the brute creation, under the absence and in opposition treatment. In this supposition, we may adopt the "gaze," the knife and the sheep-shears, as the emblems of a tardy progress and imperfect civilization; and allow the current of immigration to continue to roll on towards the bleak wilds of Canada, the parched deserts of Africa, or the solitary islands of the boundless Pacific.

But such is not the language of Providence, with respect to this land of teeming fertility, of inviting salubrity, and enchanting beauty; and in the overwhelming desires that have latterly governed male Peoples, we distinctly see the germ and certain promise of a new and brighter era.

As a necessary consequence of the wasteful destruction of the lower animals, thousands of families must abandon their comparatively erratic life of herdsmen, and and adopt the stationary and pacific life of the husbandman; from their own wish and inclination in the first instance, but to the ultimate benefit of their families, and the incalculable benefit of the community. Before this desirable change formed upon us by crude and unsavoury means; but, like the bitter portion of the physician, pregnant with health and vitality.

The ruin of many unfortunate families cannot be a matter of indifference to an enlightened and a paternal Government. They demand, as they merit, and will unquestionably receive, assistance at a different attention; and the highest boon that can be conferred upon them, is a free and unrestricted commerce in corn, and all the necessaries of life.

Besides, our export produce, from hides, tallow, &c., has been fearfully crippled for a number of years to come; and the deficiency is to be made up, and can only be made up, by these more recommended. We cannot a fact to be overlooked in sickly inaction and indolent repose, whilst our flocks and herds are recovering from the relentless epidemics

to which they have been subjected. We must in the mean time draw upon the resources of the soil in a different form; a form more direct and remunerative, more pacific and civilizing, than that which has been placed in temporary abeyance, by the ambition and avarice, the injustice and cruelty of the human species, permitted somewhile by the Father of Mercies to chastise us, not for our vain, but for our profit and instruction. In all the clouds and gloom that surround us, we distinctly see, and gratefully and irreverently recognise, the hand of an over ruling Providence, "from seeming evil still educing good."

In whatever light we view the measure, as an economic question of administration; as an incentive to immigration; as the only means of employing and supporting an increased population; as a current preventive of the rankling jealousies that estrange the Capital and the rural sections of the Province; as a timely succour and important boon to the unemployed Montrealese; and really unfortunate victims of the late rebellion; in short, as a measure of justice, expediency and necessity, we insist on the immediate adoption of the bread and lumber, the self-adjusting measure, of absolute freedom for export and import; and invite our compeers of the public press to its discussion under any or all of these aspects.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In a series of meetings which have taken place during the past week, we have had an extra amount of animated discussion, with rather meagre results, in our humble opinion; presenting a striking contrast with what we generally see, in what is called the tug end of a session in Old England, where measures of practical importance are often shurred over with little consideration and scarcely any debate. The project of the Executive, with regard to the pending state trials, has been trimmed into a sort of negative anthitization, so empty in the ordinary sense of their disposal; in doing which they may rock in on the sympathy and moral countenance of the Chamber. On this blot a practical moralist has been known to draw to be seen on reference to our synopsis of Official Documents; and as these cases are now in the hands of the competent Authorities, and await the award of public justice, we purposely abstain from all comment.

The point now under discussion is the total or partial renovation of the Chamber itself; its existence having been prolonged beyond the prescribed term, by the circumstances in which the Province has latterly been placed. We attach little or no importance to the decision that may be adopted in this case; for, in the event of a of the present members would be re-elected ex-officio a practical efficiency of the existing Chamber. In that case it would be the Legislature shall be installed on the 11th of September; in which case the time appears nothing too long for the preliminary arrangements.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The system of Isolation continues nearly as rigorous during our late siege. Rumours have been current of a change of Government in Cordoba; but whilst we are disposed to credit the general report, as a thing not improbable in itself, and withal desirable, we have not been able to obtain any satisfactory details or reliable data.

A passenger arrived from Mendoza confirms the report, that the Constitution promulgated by the Congress of Santa Fé had in general been accepted and sworn to by the Judges for Provinces. The arrival of his departure from Mendoza the events of the 11th and 14th July were still unknown.

Another passenger arrived from the Rosario, reports that Lopez, Carpinteros, and various others of the refugees, were making there in a strictly private capacity. Also that the Mendoza contingents had been embarked at the Rosario, and were believed to have passed to the territory of Entre Rios, perhaps to occupy certain vacancies left in the neighbourhood of Cala. The general Wish appears to be prominent in Santa Fe, was in favor of peace and alliance with this Province. Of the movements of General Urquiza as little appears to be known at the Rosario, as in this late scene of his martial exploits. For the accurate solution of public journals, and other interests of equal moment and magnitude, it is to be hoped that something better may ere long ensue, than this state of lonely and unproductive isolation. An occasional arrival from the Rosario, and even from ports of Entre Rios, seems to indicate no general conduct of intercourse with the recusant Capital.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.—We are requested by our esteemed Aconcagua Correspondent, to give notice, that this evening, 40 minutes after sunset, there will be visible in this latitude (weather permitting) an occultation of Jupiter's satellite No. 2 in the present jarring state of sublunary affairs, it is well to recreate the mind, by a sober contemplation of the imperturbable harmony of the celestial spheres.

JUDICIARY.—Doctors Alsina, Gambosa, and Velez Sarsfield, have declined their appointments, as President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice. This is to be regretted. With the complications bequeathed to us by a prolonged desperate, and the untold iniquities of the late rebellion, the talent, the experience, and the prestige of these gentlemen, were urgently demanded, in the high and responsible post, assigned them by the Superior Government; and in view of the arduous duties to be performed, and the momentous interests at stake, we question whether the Government would be justified in acceding to motives of personal delicacy, or considerations of individual convenience.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—The Minister of Finance has presented his account of the expenses of the late rebellion, amounting to $$24,941 4 metallic, and $$4,620,620 33 rials current; a small loss upon them we, in common with many others, expected. Such are the direct expenses; but the immediate and prospective losses to the community, who can calculate?—A curse on all rebellions!

PERSONAL PERSECUTION.—The entrances and exits succeed each other with such rapidity, that we must count in ourselves with "those at right and left a succesful adieu and cordial welcome;" into the amusement of a French journal, under the direction of M. Quentin, merits a special notice. We appreciate and proclaim the brilliant qualifications of our new colleague, and heartily wish success to his enterprize.

SUNDRIES.—Correspondence from Montevideo states that General Urquiza had formally resigned at the Provisional Directorship of the 7th—*It quieted in pace*—The news from Montevideo itself is of the quietest and unsatisfactory.—General Rivera is said to be at the head of a small armed force, somewhere on the eastern frontier; and General Oribe had asked his passport, with a view of retiring from the Republic.—

The State trials have commenced, and parts a agreement are called upon by the respective Judges to present their reclamations and evidence—

It was decided last night that our Provincial Legislature shall be renewed to the extent of one half of its members—

Private deposit stores to be discontinued; and reports a rife of a forthcoming modification of the tariff—Business in general progress: and satisfactory.

APOLOGY TO SUBSCRIBERS—We regret to learn that several parties did not receive their numbers last week in due time, owing to the unexpected absence of one of the Carriers, from indisposition.

Miscellaneous.

CHINESE LOVE LETTERS.

[From the "Pannna Herald."]

We think we might safely venture on a wager that perhaps not half a dozen—if any —of our readers have ever seen a genuine Chinese love letter. We have, though. Recently in Amoy a marriage was concluded between a son of the ancient family of "Tan" and a daughter of the equally old and respectable house of "O," and the announced conclusions, we are assured, are literal translations of the letters that passed on the occasion between the fathers of the young couple. Here we have the proposal of the father of the bridegroom :—

"The ashamed younger brother, surnamed Tan, named Su, with washed head makes obeisance, and writes this letter to the greatly virtuous and humble gentleman whose surname is O, old teacher, great man, and presents it at the foot of the gallery. At this season of the year the satin curtains are enveloped in mist, reflecting the beauty of the river; and hills, in the fields of the blue gem are planted rows on rows, bringing together, arranging and diffusing the commencement of genial influences, and consequently leading to the good of the old year.

"I duly reverence your virtuous self. The guest of the Sue country descends from a good stock; the origin of the female of the Hia country is likewise (is so too). You have received their sanctioning words, and assembling the great effects promised by rain, much more you, my honourable nearly-related uncle, your good qualities are of a very rare order. I the mean one, your ashamed of myself, just as rotten wood is in the presence of aromatic herbs. I now receive your indulgence, inasmuch as you have listened to the words of the matchmaker, and have made S in marriage to the mean one's eldest son, named Kang; your assenting to it is worth more to me than a thousand pieces of gold. The mere business will be conducted according to the six rules of propriety, and I will reverently announce the business to my ancestors with presents of gems and silks. I will arrange the things respectfully on your basket so that all who tread the threshold of my door may enjoy them. From this time forward the two surnames will be united, and I trust the union will be a felicitous one, and last for hundred years, and realize the delight experienced by the union of the two countries Chin and Chin. I hope that your honourable benevolence and consideration will defend me unceasingly. At present at the dragon flies in Sin Hai term, the first month lucky day. I, Mr. Su, bow respectfully. Light before."

On this decoction of the essential oil of mod sty, the young Miss O's father looks with favour, so he responds in a state of still more profoundly polite humility :—

"The younger brother surnamed O, named Tus, of the family to be reserved to marriage, washes his head clean, knocks his head and bows, writes this marriage letter in reply to the far famed and virtuous gentleman surnamed Tan, the venerable teacher and great man who manages this business. At this season the heart of the plum blossom is increasingly white, at the beginning of the first month it opens its petals. The eyebrows of the willow shoot out their green, when shaken by the wind it displays its glory and grows luxuriantly into five generations. This is only the congratulation the union of 100 years. I reverence your lofty gate. The prognostic is good, also the divination of the lucky bird. The stars are bright and the dragon and serpent together. In every succeeding dynast office will be held, and for many a generation official vestments will be worn [and only those of your family surname will enjoy all the aforementioned felicity], more especially will you honourable gentlemen who possess abilities great and deep, your manners are dignified and pure. I, the foolish one, am ashamed of my diminutiveness. I for a long time have desired your dragon powers, now you have not looked down upon me with contempt, but have entertained the statements of the matchmaker, and agree to give Mr. Kang to be united to my despicable daughter. We all wish the girl to have her hair dressed, and the young man to put on his cap—womanhood. The peach flowers just now look beautiful, the red plum also looks gay. I praise your son, who is like a fairy horse, who can cross over through water, and is able to ride upon the wind and waves, but my daughter is like a green window and a feeble plant, and is not worthy of becoming the subject of verse.

"Now I reverentially bow to your good words and make use of them to display your good breeding. Now I hope your honourable benevolence will always remember me without end. Now the dragon flies in the Sin Hai term, first month, lucky day. Mr. Tu makes obeisance. May the future be prosperous."

The modesty of the old gentleman is so painful that we are almost afraid to guess what may have been the feelings of Master Tan and Miss O; but whatever they were, they must have overcome them by this time, for the friend to whom we are indebted for these epistolary gems, danced at their wedding at the supper of months backs, and was nearly suffocated with drinking scalding black tea out of cocoanut-shell cups.

THE PARIS LODGING HOUSES.—An article in the non-official part of the "Moniteur" has the following with reference to the lodging-houses proposed to be built for the working-classes of Paris and *employés* of small incomes :—

"In pointing out the causes which suddenly augmented the rent of houses in Paris, and forced a part of the working population to change their residences, the 'Moniteur' of the 11th announced, that the Government was busily occupied in seeking out the most efficient means to remedy the momentary embarrassments of a state of things, from which the labouring classes and persons of small income principally suffered. The intentions of the Emperor are about to receive a commencement of execution. After having subjected the question to a lengthened examination, the Government has decided that, in addition to the ameliorations imposed on the old houses in the working classes, new buildings of several stories, with furnished and unfurnished lodgings, for unmarried and married persons, as well as for families, are to be raised at the same time in several parts of Paris, on sites selected with care, in the neighbourhood of the great works now going on; and that these lodgings shall be so arranged as to unite with economy of rent all the desirable conditions of salubrity, comfort, and morality. The task of executing this design is confided to contractors who have readily entered in the views of the Emperor, and who are perfectly able to realize them. The works will be executed in conformity with plans and estimates agreed to by the Ministers of the Interior, who will fix the rent in such proportions that the new constructions cannot be an object of mere speculation; and, in order that this measure, so advantageous to the working classes, shall not be onerous to any one, the State will take part in the expense by means of a sum once paid. The contract for the immediate execution of these constructions has just been signed by the Minister of the Interior. We shall, consequently, see in succession the removal of these wretched dens, deprived of air and light, and where the humanities of workmen were huddled together pell-mell, to the detriment of their health and of their morality, as if to shame our civilization. In their place will soon commence new and unwholesome habitations, there will be raised large buildings, in which a considerable number of workmen will find comfortable lodgings, harmoniously assorted, secured, and having water in abundance. To this measure, so important for the working classes, the Government has it in contemplation to join another in the interest of the inhabitants who are in straitened circumstances. The Minister of the Interior has had on this important subject a proposition laid before him by certain capitalists and landowners, who offer to build, on the most favourable conditions, separate houses for persons of moderate means, for clerks with small salaries—in a word, for middling classes. Paris is not about to profit by these advantages, as the Government is determined to extend this system to all the large towns, or manufacturing centres, where workmen are to be collected together in large numbers. It is well known that the Chief of the State has not waited till the present moment to devote his attention to this grave question. The amelioration of the fate of the poorer classes has been the object of his constant consideration.

A NEW NOTION OF PRINTING.—Mr. B—, a well-known New York printer, has stated that on one occasion an old woman from the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand. "I want," said she, "that you should print it over ag'in. It's getting' a leetle blurred, sort of, and my eyes isn't wot they was. How much do you ax?"—"50 cents." "Can you have it done in half an hour? Wish you would; want to be gettin' home; have good ways out to Jersey."—"Certainly." When the old lady went out, he sent round to the office of the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for 50 cents. "Lor' sakes a massy!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it, "how good you've 'fixed' it! It's o'en amost as good as new! I never see nothin' so cur'ous as what printin' is do—"American Paper."

EXPORTS—Aug. 12.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.		
Dry Maladores, narrow wide	28 a	
30 lbs., pesuts or 35 lbs. do.	37 à 38 dos.	
Do. do. do.	32 lbs. do.	37 à 38 "
Do. do. do.	30 lbs. do.	35 à 36 "
Do. do. do.	28 lbs. do.	33 "
Do. do. do.	26 lbs. do.	30 "
Do. do. do.	24 lbs. do.	28 "
Do. do. do.	22 lbs. do.	26 "
Do. do. do.	20 lbs. do.	24 "
Do. do. do.	18 lbs. do.	22 "
Do. do. do.	16 lbs. do.	20 "
Do. do. do.	14 lbs. do.	18 "
Do. do. do.	12 lbs. do.	16 "
Do. do. do.	10 lbs. do.	14 "
Do. do. do.	8 lbs. do.	12 "
Do. do. do.	6 lbs. do.	10 "
Do. do. do.	4 lbs. do.	8 "
Do. do. do.	2 lbs. do.	6 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.		28 à 32 curry.
Do. do.		32 à 38 "
Do. N. America, 21		26 à 27 dos.
Do. of all sizes,		24 à 25 curry.
Do. of low weights, say over 17 lbs.		21 à 23 "
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.		10 à 12 dos.
Do. half-grown, do. 4 lbs.		6 à 7 "
Do. do. do. 3 lbs.		4 à 5 "
Horse do. dry, each		1½ à 1¾
Do. do. salted		1 à 1¼
Nonato, dry, 1 doz.		1 à 1½
Skins, dry,		1 à 1½
Sheep, washed, assorted per 30 lbs.		20 à 25
Do. washed		15 à 20
Ordinary, dry, per 25 lbs.		22 à 25
Do. washed		18 à 20
Meatico, dry,		30 à 40
Do. washed		25 à 30
Fine, dry		45 à 50
Do. washed		35 à 40
Cordova, hard		30 à 32
Horse hair, duty 4		
" short, assorted		4 à 5
" mixed "		3 à 4
" tail "		1 à 1½
Cow hair with grass		30 à 35
Do. do. clean		40 à 45
Tallow, melted, duty free		
" with grease, about 178 pesos		13 à 14 per
" pure " do. do.		16 à 16½ do. do.
Hide cuttings coarse, duty 4		1 à 1½ dos.
Horns, duty, 4		1 à 1½ "
Interior do.		600 à 700
Do. do.		700 à 800
Ostrich feathers, duty 4		
Long black, fine,		3 à 4
Do. white woven		10 à 12
Do. loose		7 à 8
Jerked beef, duty 4		6 à 7
Bones, skin do. do.		1 à 1½
Mare's grease, fine, silver, per cwt.		6 à 8
Goat skins, per dozen		24 à 28 cts.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

EXCHANGE—Aug. 13.

Spanish doubloons and Patacones,	384
Patriot doubloons	291
5 pesitas do.	297
Bills on England, per doubloon	17 à 17¼ 24
Currency, per cent.	3rd 22d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	17 à 17¼ 24
United States, do.	17 à 17¼ 24
Rio Janeiro, do.	17 à 17¼ 24
The highest price of Patriot doubloons current this week, 29	
The lowest do.	

Highest rate of exchange on Buenos Ayres during the week — per cts. Lowest do. — do. do. do.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

August 7th.

"Abbotsford," American brig, 226 tons, Rodgers, from Rio Janeiro 20th July, to "Cibils, with 1,200 barrels flour, 440 do. sugar, 6 do. peas, 600 rolls tobacco, 200 bags coffee, 1 box pictures.

August 8.

"Lusgina," Sardinian polacre, 155 tons, L. Polesta, from Montevideo 21st June, San Fernando 1st inst. to B. Dolfino, with 550 bundles of staves, 21 empty pipes, 250 feet lumber, 1 cylinder, 1 feaden pump.

August 10.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Passengers 190.

"San Andres," Spanish barque, 280 tons, P. Berdaguer, from Malaga 13th June, Rio Janeiro 19th July, Montevideo 1st inst., to Litavlaf and Sons, with 20 pipes, 10 half do. and 223 quarter casks wine 350 do. and 100 barricks dry fruit, 25 quarter casks sweet do., 25 do. and 400 jars oil, 209 barrels sweet red pepper, 200 do. olives, 20 bags peas, 500 bales raisins, 29 barrels canary seed 2 bales merchandise.

August 11.

"Rolo," Brazilian line of war, from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

August 5.

"Independencia del Paraguay," Paraguay zumaca of war, for up the river.

August 6.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

August 9.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

August 10.

"Ianthe," British brigantine, for England, dispatched by Hughes brothers, with 250 pipes tallow, 5,149 salted ox and cow hides.

August 11.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned ned vessels:—

ARRIVALS.

"Vivid," with 6 chains, 419 mill stor es, 2 iron pullies, 120 barrels beer, 150 grates, 500 iron rods, 130 iron fencings, 2 blocks tin, 106 tons coals, 20 half barrels powder, 193 boxes, 91 casks, 100 kegs and 4 packages m rchandise.

"Teodora," with 2125 barrels flour, 222 do. sugar, 245 bags rice, 53 do. coffee, 262 rolls tobacco, 400 tins sweetmeats,

"Breeze," with 882 bundles and 2075 bars iron, 54 bundles and 4 coils wire, 900 iron pots, 300 stoves, 58 bu ndles spades, 100 hammers, 1 block tin, 1 roll lead, 390 boxes, 153 bales, 61 casks and 5 packages mer chandise.

"Ariel," with 2 2 boxes fire crackers, 152 demijohns and 134 boxes gin, 63 tins to bacco, 48 boxes sugar, 8 barrels sweet red pepper, 95 bales paper, 24 barrels olives, 2 boxes tea, 12 demijohns cana 49 boxes and 7 bales merchandise.

"Soled" with 204,617 kilograms coal, 100 barrels wine, 48 do. brandy, 100 do. vinegar, 260 boxe candles, 44 do. wine, 180 boxes and 20 bales merchandise.

SAILINGS.

"Columbia" with 11,735 dry ox and cow hides, 78 rabs and 40 rams wool, 29 do. hair, "Queen," with 4,375 salted ox and cow hides, 160 dry do. do., 229 pipes and 220 b xes tallow, 13 bales wool, 2 do. hair, 3 do. sheep skins, 2,000 horse, 16,000 horns.

"Fav orite," with 3,180 salted ox and cow hides, 533 do. horse do. 246 pipes tallow, 163 bales wool, 1 bale sheep skins, 1 case ostrich feathers, 11,871 horns, 15 tons and 30,000 b nes.

"Margaret Elizabeth," with 1,469 dry ox and cow hides, 3,561 salted do do., 2116 do. horse do., 1312 pipes and 80 boxes tallow, 303 horse wool, 13 do. horse hair, 10 do. sheep skins, 2 do. deer skins, 1 do nutria skins, 12 tons bone, 9,732 horns, 16 boxes and 19 serrons merchandise.

"Rosprorte," with 4,869 salted ox and cow hides, 19,000 horns, 258 pipes, 42 half do. and 16 quarter casks tallow.

"Atlantic Ocean," with 4,727 dry ox and cow hides, 548 salted do. do., 124 bales wool, 1 do. hair.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
" Steamer Locust.

UNITED STATES Steamer Water Witch

FRENCH—Steamer Senostris.

SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Paraense.
" Steamer Thetis.

SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
" Brigantine Maria Adelayde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A superior mail Phaeton Carriage, built in London—well made and of excellent materials—complete.
Shower baths.
Iron hay racks.
Single harness, plated and brass ornaments.
Roofing felt.
Zinc paint.
Oatmeal.
Champagne wine.
Fencing wire.
Jams and preserved fruits.
Sherry wine.
Apply to Bayley Brothers,
a.13—2c. 119 Chacabuco.

Notice.

An English female, fully competent, offers her services as sick nurse. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 335. a.13—3p.

On Sale at 20 Calle San Martin,
HYDRO-ELECTRIC
VOLTAIC CHAINS,
for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous disorders, &c., &c.
Prospectuses with directions for use to be had gratis.

Asparagus for transplanting to be had at Calle Temple, No. 333.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.
For Montevideo.
The new fast sailing pilot boat
"ERNESTO,"
80 tons.
Will positively sail on the 16th inst., weather permitting, and can still receive some cargo.
Apply to
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the above Society will be held on Wednesday Evening the 17th inst., at No. 79 Calle Perú, at 7 o'clock. Their punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the President
Buenos Ayres, August 12th, 1853.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Thomas Gowland,

At the Paseo Julio, on Friday the 19th inst., at 11 a.m., the fine fast sailing, clipper built, copper and copper-fastened A 1, American schooner ARCTIC, 90 1-95 tons register, launched July 7, 1852, and copper-ed in New York, Dec. 5, 1852.

Length .....72 feet 6 in.
Breadth of beam .....19 "
Depth of hold .....8 "

The Inventory can be seen at the Auction house, Calle Defensa, No. 147.
Buenos Ayres, August 12th, 1853.

Wanted,
As Cook, a middle aged female of steady habits. Apply at Admiral Brown's Quinta.
a.6—3c.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.
On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with
16,588,510 Dollars,
or
2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort on the Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of	40,000	dollars.
22 "	36,000	"
24 "	32,000	"
60 "	8,000	"
60 "	4,000	"
60 "	2,000	"
120 "	1,500	"
180 "	1,000	"

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December .853.

The Price of Shares is as follows:—

One Share for	£1 Sterling.
Six do. for	£5 "
Thirt-en Shares for	£20 "
Thirty do. for	£10 "
Sixty five Shares for	£40 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any City in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

june 25—12c.

The following books are now on Sale at the
LIBRERIA DE LA VICTORIA,
Calle del Peru, No. 20.

The first step to knowledge, with plates, 1 vol.
Keble's first British spelling book, 1 vol.
The English spelling book, 1 vol.
Richardson's childs instructor.
The first book for children, child's instructor.
English Grammar, with rules for pronunciation, by Cum-by.
English Grammar in 24 lessons, by Urcullu.
Ollendorff's new method adapted to the German, 2 vols. "
Dictionary of the English and Spanish languages of Neuman and Baretti (pocket).
Velasquez's English and Spanish—Spanish and English dictionary, 1 vol.
Walter Scott's life, prose and poetical works, life of Napoleon, 26 vols.
Capt. Marryat's novels, 23 vols.
Dickens' novels, 18 vols.
Cooper's novels, 33 vols.
Byron's complete works, 6 vols.
Do. do. 1 vol.
Shakspeare's works, 9 vols. jy.23—5c.

HOUSE FOR SALE

To be sold a house in Calle Julio between Calle Paraguay and Cordova. For particulars apply on the Premises. jy30—3p.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers.
a.23—co.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
OR
"LA CABAÑA DEL TIO TOM."

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into all the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.

The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.

Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

Having, by permission, printed off a few copies of the
REPORT
OF THE
Committee of British Merchants,
Such persons as may require it can obtain it at the Commercial Printing Office, Calle Defensa, No. 75.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!
OR
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her sufferings were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. For 43 years that unfortunate woman advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and she stated her legs was unwell. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the suffering my wife endured the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Thatchgate, near, Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents. Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to several medical advisers, as well as nursing any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. F. England, Chemist, 35, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN NINE MONTHS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than nine months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all in vain. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I am strongly recommending them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
Coco bay	Scalds
Chego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistules	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Reach Empire, and at those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, 20 and 22 Calle 25 de Mayo.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works (Bunsand Smollet's History of England; Thomson's Seasons

To be Sold,
By private treaty, one share of the thoroughbred entire horse "ELCHO," imported from England. Apply to Messrs. Vivar & Billinghurst, Auctioneers, Calle Santa Rosa. a. 13—3 c.

PILOTAGE.—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Burgos, pay 40 Spanish dollars; 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish or 106 ft. Burgos mutatis mutandis. The pilotage is paid equal to nine and two-fifths spanish inches.

All vessels, coming outside, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner anchorage, pay 200 dollars currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dollars, currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner anchorage without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 12th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Decks.
	BRITISH			
June. 10	Brig. Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co.	221	
April. 24	Sp. Steamer, Paraiba	Dickson & Co.	344	Liverpool.
July. 13	Brig. Eden, Hughes	J. Mackinlay & Co.	221	Ingrams.
" 16	Bk. Neptune, Ledeyre	Drabble Brothers	287	Lyle's.
" 17	Sch. Romero, Smith	Rich. & Drabble & Co.	152	
" 17	Sch. Crockford, Sinclair	To order	155	
" 17	Sch. Ann, Tyler	Rich. & Drabble & Co.	159	England.
" 19	Sch. Isabella Marga. Harris	Rich. & Drabble & Co.	159	London.
" 19	Sch. Ann, Gowland	S. Sarbina	73	
" 22	Bk. Steam King, Dryden	Drabble brothers	485	
Aug. 4	Sch. Ripple, Griffiths	J. Mackinlay	214	
" 11	Brig. Dove, Dowsett	To order	172	
	AMERICAN			
June 26	Bk. Charles S. Oakes, Watson	T. Tomkinson & Co.	287	
" 28	Bk. Alfredo, Ward	Rich. & Drabble & Co.	250	
July 10	Bgtn. Sea and Wing, Crowell	H. J. Rogers	196	
" 24	Bk. Eliz abeth Ireson, Farrow	Din. Gow. & Co.	243	
" 25	Bk. Lucia, Peabody, White	Draper Brothers	243	
" 31	Bk. Hanson, Lewis	Rich. & Drabble & Co.	299	
"	Schooner Arctic, Hunt	St. Grace & Son	238	
Aug. 7	Bk. Ann-shed, Rodgers	F. Duty	256	
	FRENCH			
July 4	Sch. Deux Chemin-ées, Fournier	J. H. Conrad	240	Cette.
" 15	Brig. Ange, Lafont	Livaud & Son	196	
" 22	Bk. Matter, Desmoulin	Livaud & Son	306	
Aug. 1	Bk. Isabell, Rouvier	Bunge, Borne-l & Co.	248	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Sp. Pizzy, Garcindo	Livaud & Son	242	
Feb.	3 Sch. Rosa, Reig	F. Semillons	188	
"	14 Bk. Martinez, Segui	S. Murtcola	250	
Mar.	22 Bk. Maria, Sola	Demetrio Vallada & Co.	249	
June	26 Sch. Dolores, Call	Livaud & Son	137	
July	7 Bk. Sta Salvia, Bonilla ch	Livaud & Son	249	
"	8 Sp. Emprehendedor, Molins	Livaud & Son	441	
"	9 Sp. Mariano, Ferrer	Livaud & Son	280	
July	7 Sp. San Miguel, Bendrell	B. Ochoa & Co.	412	
"	13 Lg. Concepc, Arrillaga	J. Munoz & Son	166	
"	15 Pol. Peninha, Antero B	M. Arez & Sons	18	
"	16 Bg. Arrosa, Ramos	M. Arez & Sons	270	
"	16 Bgtn. Trepito, Rel pe	Ochoa & Son	179	
"	17 Bk. Mercedes, Gelabert	Llavallol & Sons	275	
"	17 Bg. Venceder, Rosses	Llav. Bal & Sons	265	
"	17 Bg. Justo, Sosa Y	F. Ochoa	236	
"	17 Bk. Sta Rosalia, D. Arrillaga	Ochoa & Son	179	
"	17 Bg. Lapaz, Arambell	Llavallol & Son	226	
"	21 Pol. Reyes, Antonio	To Supercargo	145	
"	23 Pol. Perfecto, Ross	B. Ochoa & Co.	129	
"	24 Pol. Juan, Lopez y Sanz	F. Ochoa	75	
Aug.	2 Sp. Dolor, Perez	R. Sotano	77	
"	10 Bk. Sta Anade, Rodriguez	Llavallol & Sons	249	
	SARDINIAN			
June	28 Bgtn. Italia Libre, Serrano	Orampio & Co.	64	
July	5 Bg. Cesar, Imbornes	R. Vaile	180	
"	5 Bg. Helena, Andelo	J. Caprile	139	
"	15 Bg. Arrogante, Angelo	J. Caprile	254	
"	23 Bg. Brothers, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons	172	
	DANISH			
Aug.	1 Lug. Margarethe, Brenner	Bunge, Borne-l Ida Corres		
July	25 Bk. H. Christ-adsen, Lumbe	Dugnal Barton & Co.	272	English.
	HAMBURG			
July	15 Bg. Otto, Grot-mann	Bunge, Borne-l & Co.	145	Antwerp.
"	20 Bk. Concordia, Lueder	Otto, Bemeidtal & Co.	297	Englund.
"	21 Bgtn. Hermine, Matter	Preussein & Co.	150	
	PORTUGUESE			
July	25 Bk. Assegoana, Ferreira	J. C. Mayrelles	203	
	BRAZILIAN			
June	24 Bk. Neema, Torilly	Lezica & Co	221	
July	17 Bg. Rubiro, Silva	To order	244	
"	17 Bg. Ave Feia, Gandello	To order	249	
"	18 Bg. Agoas da Prata, Rios	A. M. Souza	200	
"	20 Bg. Maria, Pinto, Ribeiro	A. M. Souza	241	
"	29 Bg. Alvis, Vi-e nes	To order	187	
"	29 Bg. Maria-ine, Mello	To order	175	
"	29 Bgtn. M ricelee, Marqu-s	Lezica & Sons	172	
"	31 Bg. Ha-ieta, Fonseca	To order	249	
"	29 Bgtn. Ariel, Silva	To order	90	
	BELGIAN.			
July	25 Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	Van Peart	241	Antwerp.
	JERUSALEM.			
July	21 Ital. July 25, Cassinelli	J. Augino	146	

NOTICE.

In consequence of Mr. C. W. Diehl's intention of leaving this country, the firm of Collet Diehl & Co. ceases to exist from this date.

The business will be continued by our Mr. Geo. Collet in association with Mr. A. Allgelt under the firm of
Collet Allgelt & Co.
under whose charge the liquidation of the pending concerns of the late firm will be completed.

Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1853.

George Collet.

Collet, Allgelt & Co.
Charles Wm. Diehl. jy30—3c.

BOYS' DAY SCHOOL
Calle Santa Clara No. 75 [in the alms.]

W. White having removed to the above premises, next door to the German basket store, respectfully announces his intention of opening the above School for Boys on Monday next, August 1st. The course of instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. School hours from nine to two, excepting Saturdays, when School is dismissed at 12. Terms—$30 per month payable in advance. jy.30—3.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—
One 4 horse power, portable Threshing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.
One 8 horse power Chaff Cutting Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—2c.

"Memorias sobre la Revolucion del 11 *de Setiembre de* 1852—*Por José Luis Bustamante."*

A work under the above title is now in the press; recording all the leading incidents of that memorable episode—Parties interested in securing copies may apply either at the Victoria Book Store, Calle Perú, or at the Printing Office, No. 75, Calle Defensa.—Price 20 dols. each.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75.